



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

part or all of the leaf. On leaf stalks and tendrils as elongated dark lines, which increase in breadth so as to involve the part and cause it to turn black and shrivel. Similar elongated spots, which afterwards become white in the center, mark its stems, but in the case of these woody growths, the damage I have not found sufficient in the specimens examined to be serious, the injury being mostly confined to the tenderer parts of the vine.

The spores of the fungus, which germinated readily, were sown upon a young watermelon plant, grown from seed in the greenhouse; in three days the plant thus affected began to show signs of disease; in eighteen days the plant was completely dead. An examination of the blackened and wilted leaves showed the pycnidia of the fungus containing the characteristic and well developed sporules.

The check plant uninfected remained healthy, with no signs of the disease.

The fungus causing the above trouble is a member of the genus *Phyllosticta*, although from the character of the sporules, which are sometimes uniseptate and hyaline, it is questionable whether it might not, following Saccardo, be classed as an *Ascochyta*. It seems to differ from either *P. orbicularis*, E. and E., or *P. curbitracearum*, Sacc., found on *Cucurbita Pepo*, L., and is here described as new.

*Phyllosticta Citrullina*, n. sp.

Spots circular, irregular, black, concentrically ridged, becoming confluent. Pycnidia amphigenous, brown, immersed, scarcely erumpent, membranaceous, lenticular  $75-131\ \mu$ , average of many measurements  $107\ \mu \times 67\ \mu$ . Sporules  $9-10.7\ \mu$ , average about  $10\ \mu \times 3.5\ \mu$  generally continuous, sometimes uniseptate, straight, slightly curved, ends obtuse, often biguttulate, hyaline.

On leaves and other parts of watermelon.

Delaware College, Newark, Del., Oct. 27, 1891.

### Botanical Notes.

*An extraordinary case of fasciation* has just been brought me in a specimen of *Rudbeckia hirta* from Warwick, R. I. The plant is about eighteen inches high; the flattened stem, covered with numerous, well-formed leaves, is at its narrowest part over

an inch in width, and only very gradually tapers to the *capitula*. The number of these which have consolidated it is quite impossible to determine. The resultant mass, allowing for curvature, must be all of five inches across. One lateral branch of two heads is separated from the main stem. A cross section of the stem exhibits a sort of watch-glass form, or it may be better compared to a dumb-bell. The very long petioles of the leaves is a noticeable feature. The disk is marked through much of its length by a longitudinal fissure.

W. WHITMAN BAILEY.

Providence, R. I., June 30th, 1891.

*Lespedeza striata*. As supplementary to Dr. Porter's note in the October BULLETIN, I would say that I found it here in 1889, along a road. When first noticed it was a very small patch; this summer I found it along that same road for nearly a mile. It appears to be well pleased with our climate and will stay. As far as it has spread it stands very thick on the ground, completely covering it.

JACOB SCHNECK.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.

*Preliminary Check-List of the Flora of Crawford County, Pa.* Mr. C. C. Mellor, of Pittsburgh, has obligingly sent me a copy of a 12-page pamphlet with the above title. It bears neither date, name of the author, nor place of publication. The pages are not numbered. The list gives the species arranged alphabetically, and their common names, but no definite localities. It is not included in my list of State and Local Floras published in Vol. 5, Annals New York Academy of Sciences.

N. L. BRITTON.

*Plantæ Cultivatæ Exsiccatae*. (West Am. Sci. vii. 273, 274.) The Orcutt Seed and Plant Co. of San Diego, Calif., announce the commencement of a series of fascicles representing cultivated plants grown at San Diego. Fleshy parts of plants will be preserved in alcohol if desired, and sections of ligneous plants made upon request. The price of the first century, unmounted, has been placed at \$10.00.

Index to Recent Literature Relating to American Botany.

*A Letter from Dr. Geo. Engelmann to Dr. C. C. Parry*. (West Am. Sci. vii. 271).